

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

The modesty of the elderly maiden ladies in Missouri is without an equal in any other state in the union. They held a convention last week, in which the subject of matrimony was considered, and a resolution was finally passed opposing marriage, unless some man proposed.

The Kansas City Star is of the opinion that there is sufficient power in the ballot to crush train robbers. Out here in New Mexico it has been found that the most effective power to crush train robbers is either a rifle or a six-shooter worked by a man with nerve and a steady hand.

Professor Totten, a former lieutenant in the regular army and instructor in military tactics in Yale college, has it all figured out that the world will come to an end in 1899. The professor should remember that aside from the number 18, all odd numbers are considered lucky, and he would probably come nearer the exact date if he would postpone the final dissolution of all things mundane until 1902.

Naval Constructor Hobson believes in evening matters up in this world, and after sinking the collier Morrigan in the entrance to the harbor at Santiago, he went bravely to work in the face of strong opposition and many difficulties and raised the Spanish cruiser, Maria Teresa, and added that vessel to the navy of the United States. The exchange was a profitable one, so far as the United States is concerned.

The Philippine insurgents are still conducting themselves in an unseemly manner, and causing the Spanish authorities on the islands no end of trouble, but the care they take not to disturb the Americans is very noticeable. Admiral Dewey, when he sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom of Manila bay, thoroughly convinced quite a number of people that it does not pay "to fool with Uncle Sam."

The free traders will have another "kick coming" under the Dingley tariff law, in its effect upon the tin plate industry. One of the largest tin plate manufacturers in Wales, William Williams, has sold his plant in Wales and will build one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world at Pittsburgh. This change is caused by the present tariff making it impossible for foreign makers of tin plate to compete with the American manufacturers, and is a complete refutation of the claim made by the "cobblers" that tin plate cannot be made in the United States. Again, the new comers will have to be fed and the market for American products will be increased by the employment of many persons in the Williams plant, and anything that brings better prices to the American farmers is regarded by the free traders as an attempt to foster the principles of protection.

General Lawton seems to have adopted an entirely different method of dealing with the Cubans than was followed during the days of the fighting before Santiago and the result of the change has brought the Cubans out in a new light. By treating the commanding officers of the insurgents as men of affairs and judgment, interesting them in the management of the people and placing them in places of responsibility, the conditions in the province of Santiago de Cuba have been very much bettered. The Cuban soldiers are returning to their homes, and poverty among the masses is disappearing. Often times treatment not men are at fault when misunderstandings arise, as they did at the time the stars and stripes were raised over the City of Santiago.

Wearing Army Decorations.

According to present army regulation no army or naval officer can receive any decoration or present from a foreign power except by an act of congress. The framers of this regulation meant well enough, but their democratic simplicity in the opinion of many citizens and officers, went too far and there have been occasions where injustice has been done to deserving men. It can be set down as a general rule admitting of but rare exceptions that when a foreign government desires to decorate an American officer, that officer richly deserves the honor.

There has been, and probably will continue to be, a strong feeling against this law in army and navy circles. It is seen that the officers are able to secure all the home decorations they desire or may be offered them; so why not receive decorations from abroad, if such are offered, as well as at home? Perhaps with the reorganization of the army and navy this matter may be brought up and at least so modified that some sort of foreign recognition may be allowed where it is evident that the intended recipient is a deserving man.

The Charges Are True.

Chairman Coors, of the board of county commissioners of San Miguel county, says he does not want it again. Nothing but the unanimous vote of the

Union party will succeed in getting him to place his name before the people as a candidate again. Mr. Coors, however, does not and cannot deny the charges made by this paper. Every charge made by the New Mexican is backed up by the official record of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners. The board's defenders try to throw sand and dust in the eyes of the people by slandering mud at the editor of this paper. It is but a question of time, however. Right and law will prevail in spite thereof, and before the San Miguel county gang is through with this affair it will wish it had never been in it.

The Wool Situation.

Judge Wm. Lawrence, president of the National Association of Wool Growers, takes an encouraging view of the future of the wool industry in the United States. In his opinion prices for wool must materially advance in the near future, for the following reasons:

The people of the country must have a certain amount of woolen manufactures. During the financial panic which depressed business of all kinds in the years from 1893 to 1897 there was a reduction in the amount of wool manufactures and the purchases made by the consumers. The decrease in purchases led the population in a condition to need large amounts of supplies, which have not yet been furnished, and will require in the near future increased purchases for immediate consumption. The supplies are not being met by imports. This is shown by statistics which verify the statement recently made by the Bradford, England, Observer that "the exports of woolsens to America, owing to the Dingley tariff act, have almost ceased."

Since 1893 there has been a great decrease in the number of sheep in the world, and consequently in the supply of wool. In August, 1897, the Boston Home Market Journal estimated that one-fifth of the finest wool sheep on the entire globe had perished. The greatest losses were sustained in Australia and the United States. In the former country a drought of over two years duration resulted in the death of 25,000,000 head; in this country the disastrous effect of the Wilson tariff reduced the flocks by almost 10,000,000 head. Of course, since the time the estimate was made flocks in all countries have been increasing in size, but it will require several years for the losses to be made good. It must be apparent that the decline in the number of fleece producing sheep will have the effect to raise prices.

The Judge gives as the reason for prices having not as yet advanced materially is the "fact that during the period of free wool and low tariff on wool manufactures the excessive imports of wool and wool manufactures have met American needs. But these are now substantially exhausted." While Judge Lawrence is firmly of the opinion that better prices are a matter of only a short time, still he gives the wool growers the following note of warning:

"The prices of wool, even if they do go up to the importing point, will not be sufficient to give prosperity to the wool industry. They are much less than prices prior to 1890, under which the number of sheep and the wool product actually declined, owing to the tariff act of 1893. And even under the better but inadequate wool tariff of 1890 sheep and wool products did not increase as fast as the population. The Dingley wool duties are less protective than those of 1890, and the inevitable result will be that sheep husbandry cannot be prosperous. The flocks of Australia will be restored to more than the number of sheep prior to the drought of 1895, and the American wool prices will decline. In the next congress wool growers will ask for such amendments of the wool tariff as will make it more protective."

In the effort to secure adequate protection the stockmasters of New Mexico should join, and bring every influence to bear possible to secure a wool schedule that will place foreign producers on an equal footing with those of the United States. If they desire to market wool in this country that it costs less than one-half what it costs to produce American wool, let them pay for the privilege. The increase in the tariff will not affect the price of clothing and woolen stuffs, although the free traders will make an awful howl about the poor working men when the matter comes before congress.

The Indian Educational Crisis.

The workers in Indian missions and schools the country over are taking more heart than ever over the future of the rising Indian generation and the solving of the problem which has vexed this country for so many years. This problem would have been much easier of solution, the government saved millions of dollars and the country many thousands of lives had the treatment of the red man by the pale face been on a different basis and along the line of noble policies. The Indian has been cheated, betrayed, lied to and made the battler and shuttlecock of conscienceless schemers and public officials until in revenge he has made this country's fair plains red with the blood of innocent women and children, and devastated settlements after settlement.

But of late years, especially since Captain Armstrong and other public spirited persons of discerning minds took an active part in the direction of Indian affairs, light has begun to come out of darkness, and the means that has proven so efficient finally in simplifying this problem has been the education of Indian children away from the scenes of the vagabond life of their ancestors, as well as a more kindly line of policies pursued in the public treatment of the red man. The Indian school has come to stay, and is apparently destined to be the most powerful agency in the civilization of the noble red man. Santa Fe people will have far to go to realize that, for one of the best conducted Indian schools in the country is located right within easy reach, and there they can see for themselves the beneficent effects of Indian education.

It has been learned from various responsible and public spirited citizens intimately connected with Indian work over the country that the opposition hitherto so often offered by Indian parents to the education and civilization of their children has largely disappeared.

so that at present there are but two tribes of inferior importance now that remain in the ranks of the opposition, and the indications are that resistance from this quarter will shortly fade away. In fact, the great majority of the Indian tribes, especially the Navajos, are only too anxious for the civilization and regeneration of their rising generation, and the Indian schools are being taxed to accommodate the increasing attendance. Some of the tribes prefer to have the schools where their children attend built on the home reservation, where they can see what is going on, and this may be natural enough. In fact, it is a question whether it might not be desirable in some instances. The mere sight of an American public school house is a civilization of itself, and the visits of Indian parents to the school room where the most approved methods of education are in vogue would have a decided effect for the better upon the adult Indians themselves. They would not fail to unconsciously catch and imitate many ideas likely to have a civilizing influence upon them.

It is evident that the government will be called upon to expend considerable money in the line of Indian education for a number of years; but it will be money well invested, for it is sure to save future generations a great deal of trouble, bloodshed and loss of property from Indian depredations, and the coming generations of the native American will be quietly and effectually absorbed into American civilization by the same great amalgamating process that is now welding the mixed nationalities gathered between our east and west coast lines into a distinctively new but homogeneous mass. Of course, other and valuable agencies, such as allotting lands in severalty to the Indian and admitting him to citizenship, must not be overlooked, and due credit should be given them in the regenerative work. But at the same time, the educational work is, in the minds of many citizens of experience in Indian work, the principal feature and its success ought to be, and is cordially welcomed by every right thinking citizen.

The New Capitol

Work Progressing Satisfactorily and the Structure Assuming Definite and Symmetrical Shape.

A \$145,000 BUILDING

Ample Accommodations for Legislators and Territorial Officials for Many Years to Come—Building Can Be Enlarged.

The territorial capital has now reached a point where it can be seen to some advantage, and gives easily the impression that it will be a credit to the territory as well as to the skill and patience of the architects and superintendents of construction. Considering the disadvantages that the latter have labored under, also the fact that all the brick work of the superstructure above the ground floor has been set since June 13 last, the progress speaks well for the enterprise of the construction management. Much of the work is being done by about 50 convicts from the penitentiary, among whom are some excellent workmen, although of course the same amount and quality of work can not be expected from them as from free men who are working for good wages. The hired help is only about 12 or 14 men, who are really master workmen. Most of these latter are head brick-layers or stone-cutters and carpenters; but it is found that some of the convicts take readily to operations requiring some mechanical skill, and are put at the better class of work as an encouragement. For instance, a convict at work on the mortar pile was found interested in the operation of the engine hoist in the gateway. He was transferred to the latter position and does well because he takes an interest in it. The convicts are marched daily to and from the penitentiary in a body with six armed guards, the latter remaining on duty during the day on elevated platforms within the high board wall inclosing the capital grounds.

A review of the plans of the building may not be amiss, and such is here given. The building occupies the center of the large plot on the south side of the city occupied by the former territorial capital which burned down on May 13, 1892. The old capital was a very good building, but the present one will be found better adapted for legislative uses of the present day. It presents a frontage facing west of 175 ft. 10 in., with a large, handsome porch that will set the structure off to fine advantage. The depth is 75 ft. 10 in. The height is only three stories and a basement, but the style of the building is classic and, if desired, it can be run up three stories more without interfering with its general symmetry of outline. The ground floor or first story is of Lamy sandstone, which is of about the same color of the Salem sandstone so well known to eastern builders, and is fully as durable and handsome as the best of that material. The other two stories are of yellow Roman tiling from St. Louis, as near the color of the sandstone as brick can be made like stone; and there will be a handsome Grecian coping and roof in harmony, with a fine dome to surmount the whole over the center of the main or central part of the structure.

The brick work is nearly completed, so that the superintendent can begin putting on the roof by another week, and he has now men cutting the metal into shape for this purpose. When the roof is on and the building under cover so as to be protected from the weather, lathing and plastering can begin, and the windows put into place and the carpenter work begun. The front of the capitol will present a handsome appearance with the great porch with its six fluted columns nearly 27 ft. high and 2 1/2 ft. thick, with carved caps in Doric style; and the heavy, massive approach of stone steps resting on brick arches is 30 ft. 9 in. wide with 36 steps of 14 in. tread.

The basement is 12 feet in the clear, and will contain the boiler room, cold air chambers, storage rooms, coal bins, etc. There will also be a fine foot ventilating system through which fresh air will be forced throughout the capitol building. The first story is 13 1/2 feet in the clear, and will be divided off as follows: In the north wing will be found the offices of the treasurer and auditor. The former will have two rooms 17 x 34 feet each, with a record vault 10 x 16 feet. The auditor will have four rooms, one for public use 17 x 29 feet, a private apartment 17 x 29 feet, a clerical office in two rooms, 14 x 20 feet each, with a vault for records, 13 x 16 feet. In the south wing are the offices of the governor and the secretary of state. The governor will have a private office 15 x 24 feet, a public office 17 x 24 feet, a vault 8 x 8 feet, a large toilet room 14 x 12 feet, and a private toilet apartment of the latter dimensions.

The secretary of the territory will have a public office 19 x 30 feet, a private office 17 x 14 feet, a clerical office 18 x 27 feet, and a vault 12 x 18 feet. The central or main part of the first story are a public toilet 15 x 12 feet, also two rooms 14 x 12 feet each, one being for the janitor and the other unassigned. The superintendent of public instruction is to have three rooms in the rear, 15 x 24 feet each. There is a corridor 10 feet wide in the wings and 15 feet wide in the main part.

The second floor is reached within by two flights of stairs each seven feet wide, and the long flight of stone steps from the west front; the interior stairs continuing to the top of the building. The entrance has two sets of doors, one set from the portico and a second set from the vestibule into the main corridors. At the right of the entrance are the offices of the attorney general, including two rooms 14 x 12 feet and 12 x 16 feet. On the left is the reading room of the senate with postoffice, these apartments being the same size as those of the attorney general. The rear of the floor in the main building is to be devoted to the territorial library, and is 25 x 42 feet, so it will give abundant room for reading and writing purposes. The corridors here and on the third floor are the same size as those on the floor below. The senate chamber is in the north wing 41 x 45 feet and 26 feet 8 inches in the clear, thus reaching up through the third story. There is a commodious gallery in this chamber capable of holding 150 spectators. Then there is a lobby 18 x 34 feet, and conveniently near is the office of the clerk of the senate 17 x 18 feet, and adjoining the cloak and toilet apartment 10 x 16 feet, also a vault for records 8 x 8 1/2 feet. In the south wing will be located the Supreme court in a commodious court room 38 x 52 feet. Judges' wigs and two offices or chambers each 35 x 16 feet, the clerk will have an office 16 x 28 feet and the vault for the records will be 8 x 8 feet 6 inches.

The third floor is the top story—for some years at least. In the south wing are four committee rooms for the senate, a record vault and a large closet. The committee rooms will be respectively 16 x 29 feet, 17 x 18 feet, 10 x 16 feet and 15 x 16 feet. The senate chamber will have a private stairway for the honorable members, and not accessible to the public. In the main building on the third floor is the house of representatives, with a gallery seating 150 people. The seats of the honorable members will be arranged in circular form raised towards the rear so that all can see the speaker without dislocating their cervical vertebrae. In the south wing are five committee rooms for the representatives, each 14 feet square, a reading room 30 x 44 feet, the speaker's private office 16 x 18 feet, the vault of records 8 x 8 feet 6 inches, the clerk's office 16 x 24 feet, a postoffice and public toilet room.

The height of the capitol building from the ground to the top of the lantern on the dome is 110 feet. Four trusses support the roof of the house of representatives and the dome, and the diameter of the dome is 40 feet. The roof on either wing is flat, while over the central part it is raised. The cost of the building, had it been built by contractors would have been \$145,000; but the legislative appropriation was only \$75,000. The employment of convict labor may enable the superintendent of construction to keep within close range of that amount. Ground was broken on June 15, 1897, and the completion of the structure is expected by April of next year. The architects and superintendents of construction are H. & W. M. Rapp of East Las Vegas. The high board wall around the building prevents possible escape of convicts of a wandering train of mind, and shuts out loafers who would be in the way. A spur from the Santa Fe road runs into the grounds for the carriage drive of building material.

There are suitable sheds and appliances on the grounds for carpenter, stone and metal work, including a stone sawing machine which saws 450 surface feet of stone daily, and is run by a 25 horse power engine.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of cancer treatment illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jaw bone and scrape it. Before a great while the cancer returned, and he began to grow rapidly. We got him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). After twenty bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.

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